# Status and prospects of passive sounding with radio-astronomical sources

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July 12 2012

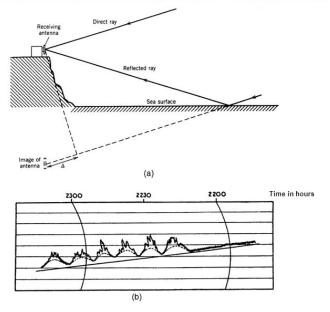
IGS 2019

Five Decades of Radio Glaciology

#### Foundations

#### **Interferometry in radio astronomy**

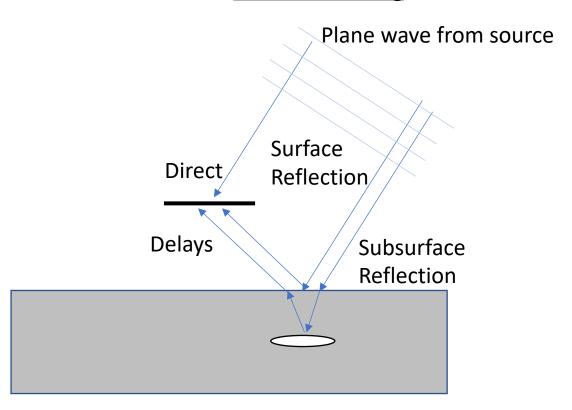
#### Sea Cliff Interferometer (Bolton and Stanley, 1948)



Response to Cygnus A at 100 MHz (Nature, 161, 313, 1948)

- Delay provided by antenna separation.
- Correlation peaks at location of source.
- Enables imaging with rotation synthesis or multiple antennas.

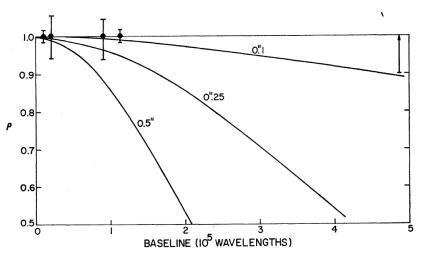
#### **Passive Sounding**



- Delay provided by different signal paths.
- Broadband correlation peaks at position of the reflector.
- Radargrams produced by synthesizing motion of spacecraft.

# Properties of Jovian Bursts

Source of Jovian bursts is compact (< 1,000 km).
Dulk, 1970, 34 MHz VLBI with stations in Clark Lake CA,
Boulder CO, and Arrecibo

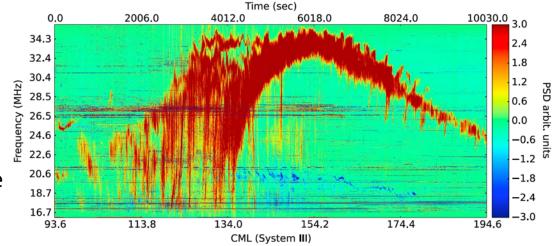


Source is broadband white noise.

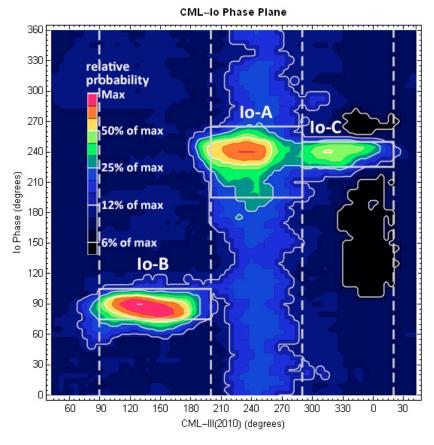
Typically ~3 MHz

wide bands.

More on white noise characteristics later.

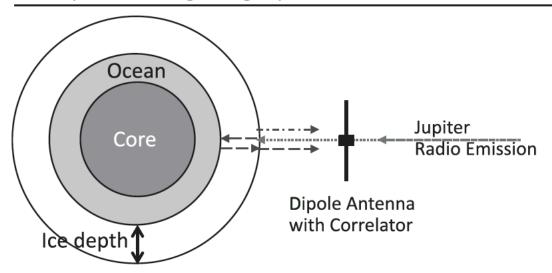


The strongest Jovian bursts are predictable based on Io orbital phase on Jovian longitudinal phase.

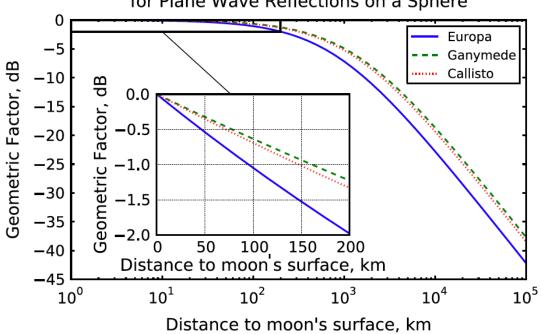


# Sounding Jovian Icy Moons

#### Ice Depth Sounding Using Jupiter's Natural Radio Emission



#### Geometric Losses vs. Altitude for Plane Wave Reflections on a Sphere



- Bistatic sounding with a distant source does not result in inverse square losses for altitudes smaller than the radius of the body.
- This is where most of the gains in sensitivity of the technique arise.

# Summary of Passive Sounding Concept

#### Originally proposed by Romero-Wolf et al., 2014

- Autocorrelation technique to extract timing and surface reflectivity information.
- Demonstrated autocorrelation works on rough surfaces.
- Identified Jupiter as a viable source (loud, compact, and broadband).

#### Initial assessment for RIME and REASON by Schroeder et al., 2015

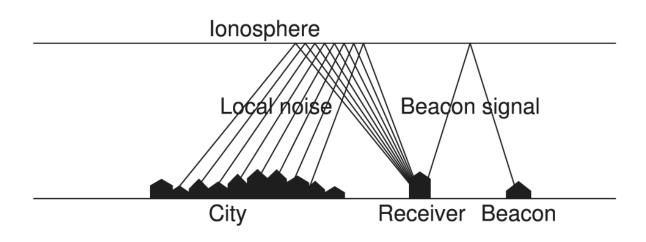
- Direct comparison of passive and active technique capabilities.
- Included effects of roughness and signal to clutter ratio (SCR).
- Passive sounding is compelling for sounding the sub-Jovian side, particularly for smoother portions of the surface.

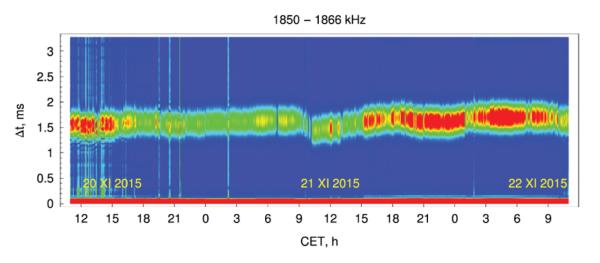
#### Studies of Jovian radio bursts as a viable signal by Carrer et al. 2018

- Characterized non-whiteness of Jovian noise.
- Finds distortions in the correlation pulse shape.
- These are mitigated by flattening the spectrum at the cost of signal strength.
- More refined techniques currently under investigation.

#### **Demonstrations**

 Hartogh & Illyushin (2016) demonstrated correlation of urban noise could be used to detect the height of the ionospheric E layer.





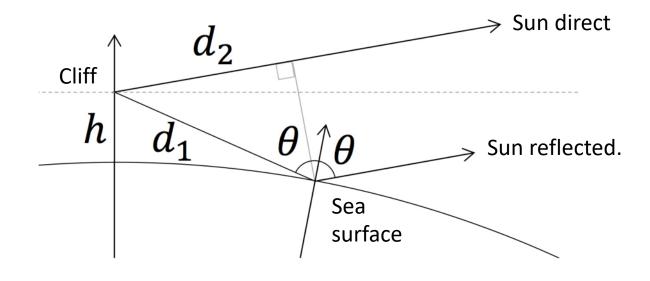
**Fig. 13.** Autocorrelation diagram of the ambient noise. Recording session November 20–22, 2015. The correlation peak time delay corresponds to the reflector pseudo-height about 100 km, typical for the ionospheric E layer.

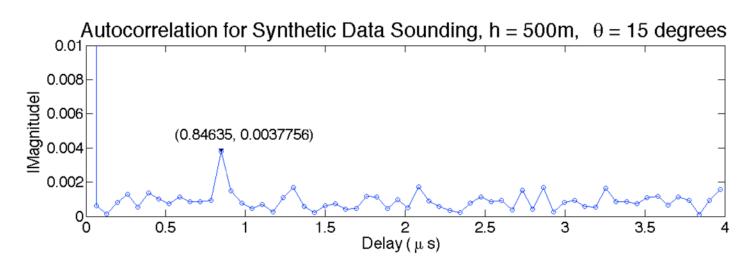
#### Demonstration with Radio Emission from the Sun

Measurement from Gorda cliff, California. Sun reflected off the sea surface.

Using a single antenna and receiver system, the correlation was identified.

The peak delay and correlation amplitude were consistent with the model to within ~1 dB.



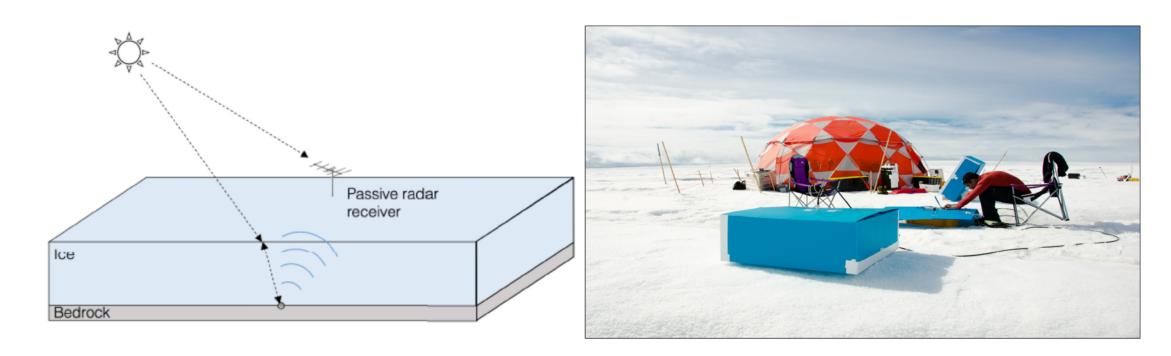


#### Demonstration with Radio Emission from the Sun



Dante's peak measurements taken to demonstrate tracking of the specular reflection of the Sun in the presence of surface roughness.

#### Demonstration with Radio Emission from the Sun



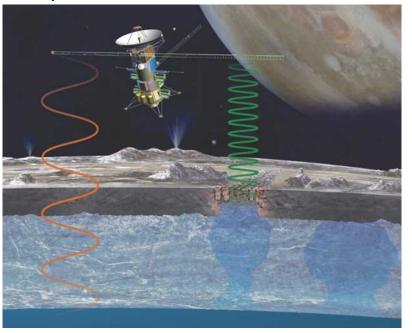
Successful sounding of the bedrock beneath ~1 km of Greenland ice sheet.

### Concepts

# Complementary measurements with radar sounders.

- Leverage the receiver to use correlation technique in situ.
- Could be applied to any proposed sounder in view of the Sun or Jupiter, depending on the frequency of interest.

REASON sounding the sub-Jovian side of Europa in HF.

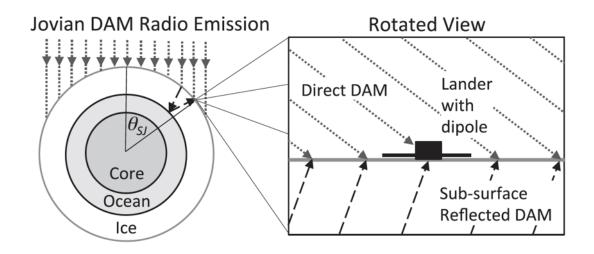


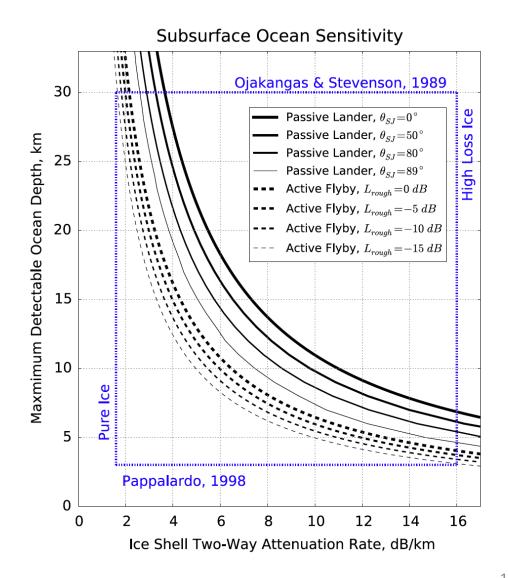
RIME sounding the sub-Jovian side of Ganymede in HF.



#### Lander

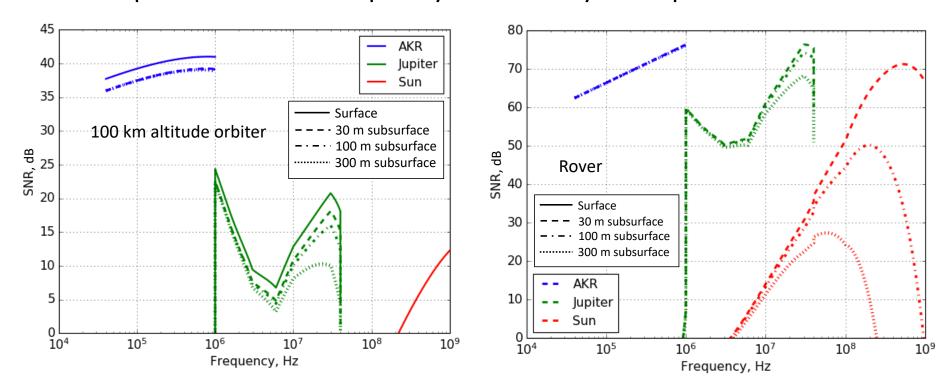
- Passive sounding on a lander does away with two major limitations: short integration times due to motion of spacecraft and surface roughness.
- Studied for Europa in Romero-Wolf et al. 2016.





#### Lunar Lava Tubes

- A passive sounder orbiting the Moon would be capable of detecting lunar lava tubes.
- The JPL R&TD program has funded the development of a hardware prototype and field measurements to demonstrate feasibility with a low-resource implementation.
- Hardware is leveraging JPL's low frequency radio astronomy developments for SunRISE and other space-based low frequency observatory concepts.



## Other Applications

#### Long term monitoring of Earth's ice sheets

 Network of low cost receivers on the surface of the ice can operate semicontinuously for extended period of time at low cost.

#### Ground-based radio astronomy

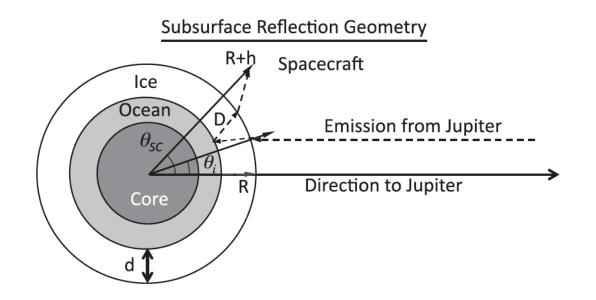
- The technique can be applied to powerful ground based radio astronomical telescope to search for autocorrelated structure.
- Polarimetric observation of reflected jovian bursts is a viable means of estimating the dielectric constant of the surfaces of Jovian icy moons.

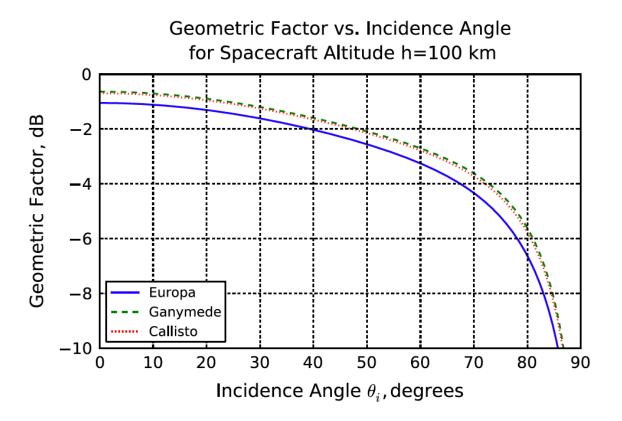
#### Outlook

- Passive sounding is a low-resource technique that can be used anywhere in the Solar System and in remote areas of Earth.
- Experimental demonstrations are proving it to be a viable technique.
- Prototypes of hardware designed to passively sound in realtime will inform the viability of low-cost space missions and applications for Earth.

# Backup

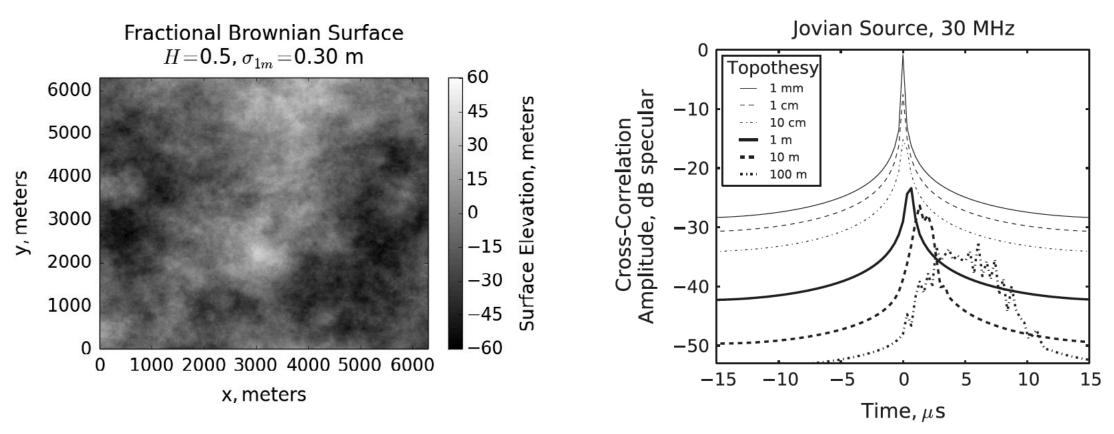
# Sounding Jovian Icy Moons





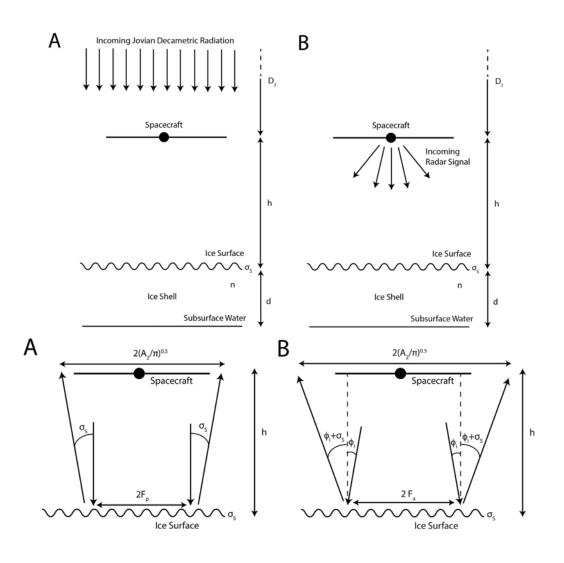
- Passive sounding is bistatic.
- The losses due to variations in incidence angle are within 3 dB for incidence angles  $< 60^{\circ}$ .

# Correlation Function on Rough Surfaces



- Detection of correlated signal depends on the phase of the signal.
- Simulated a rough surface to show that despite phase noise being introduced, a correlated pulse still remains to some extent.

# Roughness Effects



• Spreading losses due to roughness have a significant impact for passive sounding.

